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# THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

# OF

# WATH

(North Riding of Yorkshire)

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## ANNUAL

## REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

SURVEYOR AND PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1963

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WATH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1963

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Chairman of the Council:

Councillor T. English, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor G. Frank.

Members of the Housing, Planning and Health Committee:

Councillor T. English, J.P. (Chairman)

" T. Barker,

" J. Brocklebank, M.B.E., J.P.,

" F. Chapman,

" F. S. Foster,

" G. Frank,

" S. R. Fryer,

" J. F. Graham,

" Sir Richard B. Graham, Bart., O.B.E., J.P.,

" J. C. Webster,

" I. Wells.

Officers of the Council:

Clerk of the Council:

W. C. Eden, 7, Park Street, Ripon. Tel. Ripon 576.

Medical Officer of Health:

H. Gray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Manor Road, Easingwold, Tel. 324.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

R.D.A. Robinson, M.A.P.H.I., 7, Park Street, Ripon. Tel. Ripon 576.

# NAIN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

## 1957

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Chairman of the Council:

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Vice-Chairman of the Council:

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Members of the Housing, Planning and Health Committee.

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" T. Berry.

" J. Brookfield, A.S.A.A., J.P..

" T. Chapman.

" E. G. Foster.

" S. Frank.

" S. L. Hyett.

" J. G. Graham.

" Sir Richard L. Graham, Bart., M.C.E., J.P..

" J. C. Webster.

" I. Wolfe.

Officers of the Council.

Clerk of the Council:

F. G. Eden, 7, York Street, Ripon. Tel. Ripon 516.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. Grey, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., Manor Road, Ripley, Tel. 324.

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

R.D.A. Robinson, M.C.I.A.I., 7, York Street, Ripon. Tel. Ripon 516.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963

To the Chairman and Members

of the Wath Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Again the statistics are very favourable. The Registrar General's population estimates show a considerable reduction which may be due to movement of service personnel.

On the environmental side, the Asenby Sewage Scheme was completed and in the near future it is hoped that Dishforth will be similarly provided with a modern treatment plant.

One point which required some attention during the year was the water supply to two roadside cafes on the A.1. road, together with disposal of sewage from them. Such roadside restaurants cater during the day for a considerable number of travellers, who may have come from anywhere in the country, and indeed from overseas. The hazard to health should there be any contamination of water supply from sewage pollution would be considerable, and the effects of any epidemic so produced could be very extensive. This must be a problem existing widely in the country, as they, together with garages, provide about the only lavatory facilities for a long distance traveller, who is now increasingly diverted from towns. Some of the lay-bys are extensively used in the same way and one wonders if provision of simple toilet facilities may not be necessary at such places.

I would like to express my appreciation of the help which your staff are always willing to give, and to yourselves. Your meetings are invariably a pleasure to attend.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. GRAY,
M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

To the Chairman and Members

of the Nath Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Again the statistics are very favourable. The Registrar General's population estimates show a considerable reduction which may be due to movement of service personnel.

On the environmental side, the Ambly Sewage Scheme was completed and in the near future it is hoped that Dinsford will be similarly provided with a modern treatment plant.

One point which required some attention during the year was the water supply to two roadside cafes on the A.1. road, together with disposal of sewage from these such roadside restaurants cater during the day for a considerable number of travellers, who may have come from anywhere in the country, and indeed from overseas. The Board to decide should there be any contamination of water supply from sewage pollution would be considerable, and the effects of any epidemic so produced could be very extensive. This must be a problem existing widely in the country, as they, together with nurses, provide about the only lavatory facilities for a long distance traveller, who in now increasingly diverted from towns. Some of the lay-bys are extensively used in the same way and one wonders if provision of simple toilet facilities may not be necessary at such places.

I would like to express my appreciation of the help which your staff are always willing to give, and to yourselves. Your meetings are invariably a pleasure to attend.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. DALY,

M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

### Description.

The Rural District of Wath is situate on the extreme South-West corner of the North Riding of Yorkshire and is on the borders of the West Riding. It lies in the Vale of York and is extremely flat. The area is predominantly agricultural in character, the land being of excellent quality.

The area is bounded on the East by the River Swale and on the West by the River Ure. Neighbouring authorities are the Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council, Bedale Rural District Council, Thirsk Rural District Council and Easingwold Rural District Council.

### Statistics.

| | |
|---|---|
| Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1963) .. .. .. | 3020 |
| Number of dwelling houses in the District. a. Privately Owned .. .. .. | 540 |
| b. Council Houses .. .. .. | 141 |
| c. Service Married Quarters .. | 48 |
| Area in acres .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 17,007 |
| Number of Parishes .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 |
| Rateable Value .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £111,927 |
| Estimated product of a Penny Rate .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | £453-12-0 |

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Legitimate | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| Illegitimate | Nil | Nil | Nil |

Live birth rate 11.3. Corrected 11.8. (Correction factor 1.05.) England and Wales - 18.0.
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births - Nil.

**Still Births.** - There were no stillbirths in the year.

**Infant Deaths.** (death under 1 year) - Nil.

**Infant Mortality Rates.**

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - Nil (England & Wales - 20.9)
Legitimate " " " legitimate " - Nil
Illegitimate " " " illegitimate " - Nil

Neo-natal Mortality rate (death under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) - Nil
Early Neo-natal " " ( " " 1 week " " " " " ) - Nil
Peri-natal " " (stillbirth and death under 1 week " " ) - Nil

**Maternal Mortality.** (including abortion)
Number of deaths - Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths - Nil

### Deaths.

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths from all causes | 13 | 17 | 30 |

Rate per 1,000 of population Uncorrected - 9.9
(Correction Factor 1.53) Corrected - 15.0 (England & Wales 12.2)

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## CAUSES OF DEATH

### Registrar General's Return

| | Diseases. | 1962 M | 1962 F | 1963 M | 1963 F | 1963 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Tuberculosis, other .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Syphilitic diseases .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. | Diphtheria .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Whooping cough .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. | Meningococcal infections .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. | Measles .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Other infective and parasitic conditions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | " " lung .. .. .. | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 12. | " " breast .. .. .. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | " " uterus .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. | Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 15. | Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. | Diabetes .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. | Vascular lesions of the nervous system .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 18. | Coronary disease, angina .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19. | Hypertension with heart disease .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. | Other heart disease .. .. .. .. | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 21. | Other circulatory disease .. .. .. | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 22. | Influenza.. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. | Pneumonia.. .. .. .. .. .. | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 24. | Bronchitis .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| 25. | Other diseases of the respiratory system | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26. | Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27. | Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 28. | Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. | Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .. | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 30. | Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. | Congenital malformations .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32. | Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 33. | Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .. | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| 34. | All other accidents .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 35. | Suicide .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36. | Homicide and operations of War .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Totals .. | 11 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 30 |

## CAUSES OF DEATH

Registrar General's Return

| Diseases. | 1962 M | 1962 F | 1963 M | 1963 F | 1963 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Syphilitic disease .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Diphtheria .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Whooping cough .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Meningococcal infections .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Measles .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic conditions | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 11. " " lung .. .. .. | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 12. " " breast .. .. .. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 13. " " uterus .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Diabetes .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. Other heart disease .. .. .. .. | - | - | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 21. Other circulatory disease .. .. .. | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 22. Influenza.. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 23. Pneumonia.. .. .. .. .. .. | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 24. Bronchitis .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| 25. Other diseases of the respiratory system | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .. | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 31. Congenital malformations .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. | 3 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .. | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| 34. All other accidents .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 35. Suicide .. .. .. .. .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war .. .. | - | - | - | - | - |
| Totals .. | 11 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 30 |

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

During the second half of the year 45 cases of measles were notified, and 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BULMER AREA

The day to day administration of many of the health services of the County Council is the responsibility of your Medical Officer of Health, who holds appointments jointly with the four Rural District Councils and with the County Council. The central office dealing with these services is at Easingwold. It is the intention of the County Council to enlarge these offices thus enabling other departments and officers of the County Council to work under one roof. This should have the beneficial result of even closer co-operation between the various services than is enjoyed at present.

### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton is used for examination of water, milk, ice-cream, and for specimens taken during the investigation of infectious diseases. A collecting run is made weekly from the laboratory which is invaluable in enabling water and other material to be collected and examined with the minimum of delay. I would like to express my appreciation of the help which Dr. Payne has given on many occasions during his stay at Northallerton.

### Ambulance Service

The two stations serving the area are at Haxby and Thirsk, both of which co-operate closely with stations in the adjoining areas of York and the West Riding. Radio control is extensively used. During the year both stations became due for renovation. In the case of Haxby, the station had outgrown its accommodation in a converted chapel and completely new premises are to be built. At Thirsk the ambulances were housed in a modern building, but staff accommodation left much to be desired. This is now remedied, and a first class station now exists there. An active welfare association of all County Council ambulance staff exists and there is an excellent team spirit amongst the personnel.

### Child Welfare

Clinics are held at 26 places in the area. At 13 of these the Mobile Clinic, with staff of doctor, nurse and driver/clerk attend; several of the remainder are held in premises, varying in standards, by the local general practitioners, and a few sessions are held by County Council doctors. Only one clinic, at Easingwold is purpose-built, combined with the school, and serves as a school clinic also, but during 1963 two all-purpose County Council clinics were commenced, at Huntington and at Thirsk. There is a trend towards general practitioners having child welfare clinics in their own surgeries but this system is less well established than that in which the doctors are holding special ante and post-natal clinics.

There is virtually no ante-natal work done in County Council clinics in this area. Where a general practitioner is willing to hold special sessions in his surgery it is of course most desirable for the midwife to attend at the same time and one looks forward to an extension of this practice.

### District Nurses - Health Visiting

Where possible, especially in the more densely populated parts of the area health visiting is separated from other duties; in the more rural parts, nurses holding combined duties are employed. With the growth of population, particularly in the Flaxton Rural district, it becomes necessary continuously to review the establishment and nursing areas. A full time relief nurse is now appointed here to maintain the service during holidays and sickness, and avoids throwing an undue load on members of the staff. There is a need for a further health visitor in the Flaxton area where births increase each year. There is a growing demand by general practitioners for a health visitor to be attached to each practice and so to work more closely with him. In the rural parts of the area this arrangement does virtually

exist. In the more densely populated parts where nursing duties are separated it would be extremely difficult to arrange such a system. The number of practices exceeds the number of health visitors, and the doctors practices are, in the interests of freedom of choice of doctor, hopelessly overlapping geographically. It would seem that only if and when general practice is arranged from health centres will this arrangement come about.

| Staff in post are as follows:- | | |
|---|---|---|
| Full time health visitors | - | 5 |
| Generalised duties | - | 10 |
| Home nurses/Midwives | - | 7 |
| Relief and part time Staff | - | 6 |

All but two of these nurses have car transport, the two exceptions have auto-cycles.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bulmer Area - Total Population | 58,290 | 60,270 | 61,130 |
| No. of Live births in area .. .. .. | 1,044 | 1,146 | 1,209 |
| No. of children vaccinated against smallpox (primary) .. | 661 | 1,676 | 330 |
| No. of children immunised against diphtheria (primary) .. | 1,120 | 970 | 1,111 |
| No. of children immunised against diphtheria (booster) .. | 589 | 388 | 486 |
| No. of children immunised against whooping cough .. | 1,083 | 1,109 | 987 |

During the year only nominal amounts of the Salk polio vaccine were used. The change over to oral vaccine being almost complete. 1187 children completed vaccination with oral vaccine during the year, and in addition most school entrants were given a reinforcing dose. No case of polio was notified during the year, and there were no untoward effects from the use of this vaccine. The figures for diphtheria and whooping cough are very satisfactory, but the number receiving booster injections for diphtheria is less satisfactory even allowing for the fact that the number of 5 year olds is less than the current number of births.

Vaccinations against smallpox shows a remarkable drop compared with 1962, part of this low figure is due to the number of children, including young babies vaccinated during the previous year, during the smallpox scare. The need for smallpox vaccination is easily forgotten until one or two cases are imported into the country when the tendency is for panic measures to be resorted to. Ambulance personnel are vaccinated annually, and one hopes the hospital authorities keep in mind the need for protecting staff. In spite of some opinion expressed against the need for routine vaccination of 1 year-olds, on balance there is much to be said in its favour. As reported previously most children are now immunised against tetanus, but vaccination against tuberculosis is not done as a routine measure in the North Riding, except for contacts of known cases.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets continue to be supplied at clinics and by various shopkeepers in the area on a voluntary basis. Sales remain static but there is an increase in similar proprietary products at clinics, sold at special clinic rates.

Domestic Help Service.

This service continues to grow but is used far less in this area than is found to be the case generally.

| | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cases helped:- | | | |
| Maternity .. .. .. .. | 16 | 20 | 19 |
| Chronic sick, aged etc., .. | 106 | 118 | 124 |
| Others .. .. .. .. | 13 | 9 | 14 |
| Hours worked .. .. .. | 19,891 | 24,501 | 27,613 |

An average of helps are employed, equivalent to about 13½ full time employees.

## Chiropody.

Regulations for the registration of chiropodists were made during 1963 and the result has been that the County Council can now employ such chiropodists who formerly could only carry out work through the Voluntary Care Committee. This latter body has therefore been disbanded and all its functions, including chiropody taken over by the Area Health Sub-Committee. Three part-time chiropodists are employed givinga service which is greatly appreciated by our old people. Use will be made of the new clinics when available to carry on this work in good premises.

## Care and After Care.

Nursing aids are supplied on request from the Area Office and the County Council have available special items of equipment such as Oxford Hoists. On the recommendation of the Chest Physician milk is supplied free to the dwindling number of patients with tuberculosis.

## Health Education.

All members of nursing and medical staff play a part during their normal work, and it should not be forgotten that the Public Health Inspectors during their routine duties play a not inconsiderable role in this field. Much use is made of posters and leaflet material supplied by the Ministry and the Central Council for Health Education, and some formal lectures are undertaken by members of the staff. Visual aids in the form of film and film strip projectors are used.

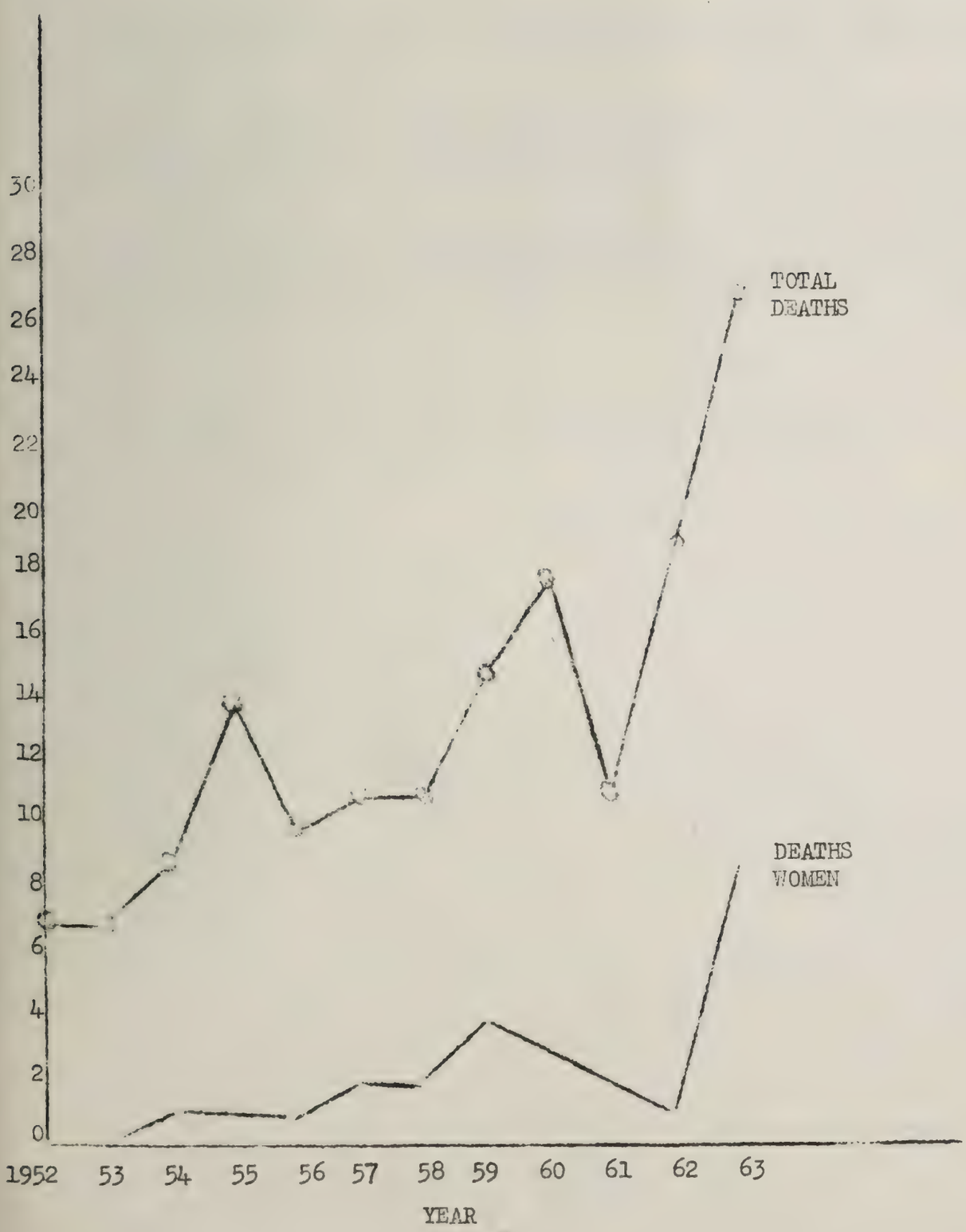
## County Welfare Service.

Whilst not directly the concern of the Health Committee the work has many points of contact and close liaison is kept with the Area Welfare Officer. It is pleasing to record that a start has been made in the provision of a new County Home for aged persons at Haxby and further similar homes are projected for Thirsk and Easingwold. When completed they will enable our aged people to spend their later years in some comfort and not too far from their familiar surroundings and friends. This provision is augmented by the aged persons bungalows with warden service existing at Thirsk and will be further increased when the similar scheme, started in 1963, by the Easingwold R.D. is completed.

Problem families are not numerous in this area, but the few that we must inevitably expect and have account for an extraordinary amount of time spent by officials in every department of the local authorities. The results are often unrewarding and one can only hope in many cases that the succeeding generation will be an improvement on the present. On the other hand work in this field can at times produce the most unexpected good results.

Cancer of the lung - Bulmer Area.

There is an annual increase in deaths from cancer of the lung the total for England and Wales being over 20,000 per year, many times higher than the total for road deaths. This same trend is demonstrated clearly when deaths from this disease for the whole Bulmer Area are drawn on the following graph. Whilst male deaths are in the majority the same trend can be seen in the case of females. The overwhelming evidence is that cigarette smoking is the most important cause of this change in disease pattern, with a minor role played by air pollution. Improved knowledge of medical science, its proper application together with improvement in social factors has contributed to the favourable trends in disease and mortality which is always so pleasing to outline in my annual reports. Cancer of the lung is a serious reversal of this pattern, but the remedy lies with the individual.



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SURVEYOR AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wath Rural District Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my first Annual Report. This gives the facts, figures and commentary relative to my Department.

Apart from a few minor items the new sewage disposal scheme at Asenby was completed in December.

A further scheme for Dishforth is now awaiting Ministry approval and the Council's Consulting Engineer is in the course of preparing schemes for Marton-le-Moor and Cundall.

Four two bedroomed bungalows were completed during the year and unless the number of applicants for Council houses increases considerably, there is now no need to provide further accommodation.

Duties carried out by me include, housing management, management of sewage disposal schemes and their construction, food inspection, pest control, inspection of all new building works and enforcement of the provisions of the Housing and Public Health Acts.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R.D.A. ROBINSON

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### Water Supplies.

The Council is no longer responsible for the supply of water throughout the district and the only statutory obligation which we have is to sample water supplies to ensure that they are pure and wholesome.

During the year 64 samples were taken and 22 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. This figure however presents an unrealistic view of the district, as the majority of these bad samples were obtained from Dishforth, Asenby and Cundall whilst these parishes were being supplied with contaminated water from the Thirsk and District Water Co.

### Sewage Disposal.

As in previous years, unsatisfactory samples of sewage effluent continued to be taken by the Yorkshire Ouse River Board from Middleton Quernhow, Hutton Conyers, Cundall, Marton-le-Moor, Dishforth, Asenby and Baldersby St. James. The only satisfactory samples taken were from the post-war schemes at Wath, Baldersby and Rainton.

During the year work commenced to provide a modern treatment works for Asenby. After being held up in the early months due to inclement weather conditions, the Contractors made good progress and the scheme was in operation by the beginning of December. When the percolating filters have had time to ripen, it is expected that a high standard of purity will be obtained from the resultant effluent.

A proposed scheme for Dishforth, entailing a new treatment plant and complete re-sewering of the village, was submitted for Ministry approval and it is expected that work will commence some time during 1965.

If the present rate of progress is maintained, all villages and hamlets within the area should have a modern treatment plant within the next ten years.

### Milk and Dairies.

There are nine registered distributors of milk serving the area. Three of these are resident within the area and six deliver from surrounding districts. A few farmers also provide employees with milk direct from the farm.

### Ice-Cream.

Five premises within the district are licensed to retail ice-cream. All obtain ice-cream pre-packed from manufacturers and store it in modern deep-freeze cabinets until sold. Two or three vans from outside the area retail ice-cream during the summer months. There are no manufacturing premises.

### Food Hygiene.

There are 8 food shops, 7 licensed premises and 2 cafes in the area and the standard of food hygiene in these establishments is generally good.

The two cafes are both situated on the A.1. trunk road and both have been erected within the past year. The standard of cleanliness and maintenance of these premises is consequently very good.

During the year 5 inspections were carried out and any unsound food found on shopkeepers premises was surrendered by them and disposed of by burial.

I am pleased to report that there have been no cases of food poisoning within the past year.

### Public Cleansing.

The collection of household refuse is still let out to Contract and the system continues to work very well. Collection takes place once a fortnight with the

exception of 48 married quarters at Dishforth R.A.F. station, which are collected weekly.

The cost of cleansing for the year amounted to £1109-12-4d or the equivalent of 2.446d in the £.

Pest Control.

In the year under review 3 business and 8 domestic premises were serviced. A total of 317 visits and inspections were made during the year to investigate complaints, deal with any infestations and by way of survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

All the Council's sewers and sewage works are serviced regularly four times a year.

Topcliffe Fair.

This annual event was again well attended by gipsies and travelling dealers of all kinds. Contact was established with the "head gipsy" and his co-operation received and as a result latrines and refuse pits were dug and to a large extent used. The agent acting for the owners arranged for the whole site to be cleaned and limed within a few days of the end of the horse fair and also restricted the stay of the caravans.

Factory Inspection.

The type of factory for which we are responsible is that where there is no power operated plant. Where power operated plant is in use, we are only responsible for sanitary accommodation.

There are no large works in the area but thirteen small premises are classed as factories. They are:-

3 Agricultural Engineers.
1 Electrical Engineer.
3 Automobile Engineers.
1 Sawmill
1 Grain Drying Plant.
2 Joiners Shops.
1 Warehouse (M.O.S.)
1 Packing Shed (M.O.S.)

During the year minor infringements were rectified without resorting to any formal notices.

Council Housing.

As already reported, four two bedroomed bungalows were completed during the year. This brings the total number of houses owned by the Council to 141.

The cost of repairs for the year ending 31st March, 1964 was £7-2-2d per house.

Supervision and management over the same period was £3-10-2d per house.

At the end of the year there were 16 applications for Council Bungalows and 21 applications for Council Houses.

Improvement Grants - Discretionary.

During the year grants were approved in respect of 6 dwellinghouses. This is an increase of 5 on last year, and the total number of houses which have received or are about to receive grant aid now amounts to 84. The total expenditure was £3067-5-0d and grant aid on this was £1216.

Improvement Grants - Standard.

During 1963 applications for standard grants have been approved in respect of 3 dwellings, bringing the total since the inception of the scheme to 31. The work of providing standard amenities has been completed in 29 cases and grants totalling £2545-14-5d paid.

Housing (Financial & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1938 - 1946.

No applications for grant aid under these provisions were received during the year.

Private Housing.

3 houses were completed during the year for private owners.

Building Plans.

46 plans were examined and premises inspected in connection with Building Byelaw applications. 51 applications for planning consent were received, 48 of these were approved and 3 rejected.

Conclusion.

I would like to express my appreciation of the help and advice I have received on many occasions from members of the Council and Clerk's Department. It is indeed a pleasure to be able to work in such a congenial atmosphere.

APPENDIX 1.

## PARISHES AND POPULATION DENSITY

| Parish | Acreage | Number of Houses |
|---|---|---|
| Asenby | 1,179 | 52 |
| Baldersby | 1,831 | 85 |
| Cundall-with-Leckby | 2,052 | 36 |
| Dishforth | 1,765 | 158 |
| Hutton Conyers | 3,212 | 64 |
| Marton-le-Moor | 1,679 | 43 |
| Melmerby | 1,139 | 90 |
| Middleton Quernhow | 763 | 22 |
| Norton Conyers | 1,042 | 17 |
| Rainton-with-Newby | 1,578 | 100 |
| Wath | 767 | 62 |

The number of houses includes some on which there are Closing Orders and also 48 married quarters at Dishforth Aerodrome.

The population of 3,020 is estimated by the Registrar General for mid-1963, and this gives a density of 4.14 persons per dwelling.

APPENDIX 2.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

Annual report of the Public Health Inspector in respect of the year 1963 for the rural district of Wath in the county of Yorkshire (North Riding).

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inspections (3) | Written notices (4) | Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. . . . . | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . . . . | 13 | 26 | - | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | - | - | - | - |

2. Cases in which defects were found - 2.

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork - (Sections 110 - 111) - Nil Return.

APPENDIX 2.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

Annual report of the Public Health Inspector in respect of the year 1959 for the rural district of Wath in the county of Yorkshire (North Riding).

### PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of Inspections (3) | Number of Written notices (4) | Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities. . . . . | - | - | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority . . . . . | 13 | 26 | - | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | - | - | - | - |

2. Cases in which defects were found - 2.

Part VIII of the Act - Outwork - (Sections 110 - 111) - Nil Return.